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COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR. 19 October 1948

SUBJECT Domestic Coal Distribution in Saxony-Anhalt

NO. OF PAGES 2

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1. The following is a translation of a memorandum, dated 7 August 1948, from Ehrhardt, head of the Fuel and Power Section of the Ministry for Economics of Saxony-Anhalt, to Dieker, the Minister of Economics.

- "a. The planned figures for domestic coal distribution for the second quarter of 1948 (April, May, June; start of the fiscal year) as estimated by the DMK and for SMA Karlshorst, are compared in the following statement against actual deliveries, which were made possible because of favorable developments affecting the coal supply situation:

<u>Proposed Plan</u>	<u>Actual Deliveries</u>
Crude brown coal: 60,000 tons	109,237 tons (182%)
Brown coal briquettes: 48,000 tons	74,589 tons (155%)
Distilled coke (Schwelkoks)	35,617 tons
Hard coal residue (Abfall)	3,771 tons

- b. It can be seen from this table that the planned figures have been considerably exceeded. The average supplies per household in Saxony-Anhalt amounted to 2.3 cwt. of briquette units in the second quarter of 1948. This is three times more coal than was distributed in the same period of 1947.

- c. The following amounts were delivered to the population in July 1948:

Brown coal briquettes	62,000 tons (270%)
Crude brown coal	50,000 tons (250%)
Distilled coal	14,000 tons (318%)

as against planned figures of:

Brown coal briquettes	23,000 tons)
Crude brown coal	20,000 tons) 100%
Distilled coal	4,400 tons)

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- d. The figures planned by the DWK, were, therefore, considerably exceeded and there can be no talk of inadequate estimates for deliveries of solid fuel in the plan. The question is rather: who is responsible for diverting such large quantities of fuel to domestic purposes, which were to be allocated to other quota recipients?
- e. The 39,000 tons of briquettes, by which the planned figures were exceeded, were taken from quotas for the western zones, which were cancelled. These amounted to 60,000 tons for Saxony-Anhalt. It is, however, not yet certain whether these extra deliveries to Saxony-Anhalt will be reckoned together with total deliveries under the six-months' plan and deducted in November and December, or not.
- f. Major Pick, of SMA, Halle, is of the opinion that it is not right for the population to receive such high deliveries at the present time, as there is the danger that the coal will be consumed by the winter: the S'A desired rather that communal utilities (Bedarfssträger) and small firms should receive better supplies.
- g. The following were the amounts to be supplied for domestic consumption as proposed by the DWK to S'A Karlshorst, for the second six months of 1948:

Brown coal briquettes	195,000 tons
Crude brown coal	105,000 tons
Coal for distillation	45,000 tons
- h. This is the equivalent of a supply of two cwt. of briquette units per household (282,000 briquette units) per quarter for the second half of 1948, excluding any surplus deliveries.
- i. The minimum needs (420,000 tons) are by no means covered by these quantities. They represent, however, double the amount of briquettes supplied in the last six months (95,000 tons). The plan awaits SMA approval.
- j. During the second quarter of 1948, the following amounts were produced from emergency mining activities:

59,388 tons coal from which 24,019 tons of wet pressed briquettes were produced. Peat exploitation amounted to 666 tons. Twenty-eight Landkreise and Stadtkreise are participating in this coal drive. This amounts to an approximate total of 800,000 households. An additional delivery of 1.5 cwt. per household per quarter can be estimated. The same figures apply to the second six months."

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